FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1851. [NO. 1774.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. ☞ Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

WANTED,

FROM 2 to 300 cords of dry Pine wood, delivered at the Arsenal.

A. B. DYER,
Br't Capt. U. S. A.
May 26. 73-2w

WANTED,

A GOOD Body Maker at the Carriage business. Good wages and steady employment given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
May 26. 73-tf

WANTED,

THREE House Servants, good seamstresses and washers. Liberal prices will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.
May 26. 73tf

WANTED,

A GOOD and Fashionable TAILOR, to take charge of a Shop at Springfield, Richmond County, N. C. Such a one would be well patronized, and get liberal prices for his work. Apply soon to the undersigned, on the premises.

M. W. McNAIR.
May 10, 1851. 72-3w

WANTED,

50 M. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1½ to 3 inches thick.
50 M. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1½ to 3 inches.
50 M. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
50 M. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
50 M. Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
50 M. Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid.
Apply soon to E. FULLER.
May 19, 1851. 72-tf

Pure Linseed Oil, White Lead

And other PAINTS, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
May 24. 73-3w

Lime, Calcined Plaster, and

Plastering Hair, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
May 24. 73-3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 13th day of June next, at the late residence of John McLaurin, dec'd, (in Clinton,) one 30 bbl. TURPENTINE STILL, with all the fixtures necessary to run a Still, one fine pleasure Carriage, one Lumber Wagon, one Road Wagon, 3 head of Horses, and many other articles too tedious for mention. Six months' credit will be given, and approved security will be required of purchasers.

J. R. BEAMAN, Adm'r.
May 29, 1851. 73-ts

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Robeson county, on the 20th inst., a negro woman, who says her name is ROSE, and that she belongs to George Draughon, of Sampson county. Said woman is thick set, and rather fleshy; appears to be about 20 years old, and is very dark. The owner will please come forward, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. W. GUNN, Jailer.
May 21, 1851. 73-3w

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

THE Subscriber having, on the 21st day of May, 1851, taken Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Robinson, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said Estate will also please make payment immediately.

J. R. BEAMAN, Adm'r.
May 29, 1851. 73-ts

Parkeville Water Cure.

ACCESSIBLE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES,

SITUATED two miles from Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, and nine miles south of Philadelphia, with which communication may be had several times daily, is now in successful operation for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, and Scrofulous, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous Diseases.

This Institution was built expressly for the purpose of a Water Cure Establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the purest quality.

The managers, while they offer the advantages of their Institution to the diseased, would render them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

The efficacy of Water, Diet, Air and Exercise in restoring the diseased to health, vigor and happiness, is no longer problematical, as thousands who have been cured thereby can testify.

The Resident Physician, J. H. STEDMAN, M.D., late of Bethesda Water Cure, N. Y., has been a member of the Medical Profession for twenty years, and had much experience in Hydropathic practice.

For admission or further information, apply to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary, at the Institute, or at No. 16 Logan Square, Philadelphia.
April 24. 73-3w

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT, corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets, now occupied by H. Brambert. For terms, apply to Wm. B. Wright.

JESSE P. SMITH.
May 16. 72-tf

HESPERIAN HARP,

A new Singing Book, just received.

ALSO, Bishop Bascom's Sermons: The Week, comprising the Last Day of the Week, the First Day of the Week, the Week Completed. The Lands of the Moslem, a Narrative of Oriental Travel. The Path of Life, by Rev. Henry A. Boardman. Tom Racquet, and his three Maiden Aunts. Etiquette for Ladies. Do. for Gentlemen. The Psalmist and Supplement. Butler's Paraphrases. Plutarch's Lives. Madam Roland, by Abbott. Dictionary of Quotations, Latin, French, &c. Union Bible Dictionary. Burns' Works. Poetry of Flowers. Flora's Interpreter. Book Keeping. School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
May 9, 1851.

Equity Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, (by order of the Court of Equity,) on Monday 7th day of July next, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE:

LOT with Dwelling and other Out-houses, on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets, known as Latta's, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, interest from date.

Lot on Haymount, containing between two and three acres, near the F. & W. Plank Road, joining G. S. Hodges, J. W. Pearce and others, known as the Lane lot, on a credit of 6 months.

Lot in Cambellton, on the corner of Bridge and Front streets, on which is situated a large Store House, known as the Maultsby lot, on a credit of

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.
May 19, 1851. 72-ts

TO PAINTERS.

A HOUSE PAINTER, who can be recommended, can find an extensive job in his line, on the premises of the subscriber, together with a certainty of constant employment and good pay in the neighborhood generally.

Address, Bennettsville, Marlboro' Dist., S. C.

A. D. CAMPBELL.
May 15, 1851. 72-4w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—February Term, 1851.

Charity Roberts, Ex'x of the Last Will and Testament of Isaac Roberts, vs. Robert Marsh and Wm. Marsh, Ex'rs of the Last Will and Testament of Wiley Roberts, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McIntosh and wife Nancy, Candice Tyson, wife of Jas. H. Tyson, and James Roberts, Defendants in the above stated cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on them: Therefore it is Ofdered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for 6 weeks, for the said Defendants (non-residents) to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1851.

[72] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

MECHANICAL BOOKS.

APPLETON'S Mechanics' Magazine; Borden's Formulæ for constructing Rail Roads; Wightwick's Hints to Architects, by Downing; Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book; Mahan's Civil Engineering; Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine; Mill-Wright's Guide; American House Carpenter, by Hatfield; Mechanic's Own Book; Mechanic's Text Book; Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion; Builder's Companion; Dyer and Color Maker's Companion; Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Supreme Court Reports.

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

BORROW'S LAVENGRO; Grace Aguilar's Women of England; Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland; Alton Locke; Hints to Sportsmen; Nobody's Son; David Copperfield; Scenes in Mississippi; Love and Ambition; Irving's Works, 14 vols.; Modern British Essayists, 8 vols.; Builder's Companion; Coleman's Letters from Europe; Abbott's Malleville; Southey's Life and Correspondence; Life of Lady Colquhoun; with a variety of School Books, etc., just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 11, 1851.

EDWIN GLOVER

HAS received another addition to his Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Ear Rings, Breastpins and Finger Rings; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; Music Boxes, &c.

Please call and examine.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.
May 12, 1851. 71-2m

THE Copartnership of Hall & Hall will expire on the 1st of August next, and in order to close the concern, we offer our GOODS at REDUCED PRICES. Those wishing to make purchases on very favorable terms, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell off our entire Stock.

We will also sell the Store and Lot occupied by ourselves.

Also, the Dwelling and Warehouse in the rear.

Also, one Tenement in the Brick Row, now occupied by R. D. McNeill.

All or any part of the above Property will be offered at private sale until the 1st August, and if not sold then, will be offered at Auction, and due notice given.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can get Bargains by calling upon the undersigned.

HALL & HALL.
May 10, 1851. 71tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has been appointed General Agent for Col. J. H. Wheeler in the 7th Congressional District, and wishes to appoint sub-Agents in each of the counties of Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow, and asks that application be made to him immediately. The Work goes to press in August, and the price will be One Dollar per volume, and consisting of two volumes.

JOHN M. ROSE.
March 24, 1851. 64-tf

NEW BOOKS.

LEIGH HUNT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY: Poetry of the Waverly Novels; Harper's Magazine, and International ditto, April Nos.; Alton Locke; Lavengro, Putnam's cheap edition; Mansfield's Mexican War, illustrated, cheap and bound editions; Geddes on Plank Roads; Complete Farmer and Gardener, by Fessenden; Youatt & Martin on Cattle; New Masonic Trestle Board; Freemason's Manual; Masonic Chart; Freemason's Monitor; Goldsmith's Works; McLellan on the Interpretation of Scriptures; McCosh on Divine Government; McGuffy's Readers, second and third parts; Davies' Surveying; Gunn's Domestic Medicine, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 14.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROB'T McNABB.
Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., May 3, 1851. 70-tf

MACKEREL.

75 BBLS. New Mackerel, just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
May 5. 70-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, at March Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. V. JONES, Executor.
March 10, 1851. 66tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53tf

GRAHAM & WOODWARD

WOULD announce to those that are indebted to them to come forward and settle up immediately. All unsettled by the first of July next will be handed over for collection, as they intend to close their business at that time.

May 3, 1851. 70-5w

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

F. & W. P. R. OFFICE, May 1, 1851.

BOOKS of Subscription for One Hundred Thousand Dollars' increase of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be opened on the 20th day of May, and remain open for the space of thirty days, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, viz:

At Fayetteville, under the direction of the President and Directors.

At Carthage, under the direction of Dr. Samuel C. Bruce, Col. John Morison, and Angus R. Kelly.

At Ashborough, under the direction of Hugh McCain, Jonathan Worth, and A. H. Marsh.

At Normal College, under the direction of B. Craven, John S. Brown, and Daniel W. Crabb.

At Jamestown, under the direction of Geo. C. Mendenhall, Dr. S. G. Coffin, and Jonathan W. Field.

At Salem, under the direction of Francis Fries, Chas. E. Shober, Thos. J. Wilson, Geo. F. Wilson, and Darius H. Starbuck.

At Mount Airy, under the direction of Allen Denny, Robert S. Gilmer, and Job Worth.

At Lexington, under the direction of H. R. Dusenbury, Alfred G. Foster, W. R. Holt, Jno. P. Mabry, and John W. Thomas.

At Mocksville, under the direction of Lemuel Bingham, G. A. Miller, and Dr. Wm. H. Beatty.

At Statesville, under the direction of Thos. H. McRorie, J. B. Stockton, and J. S. McCubbins.

At Salisbury, under the direction of D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, Jos. F. Chambers, and Calvin S. Brown.

At Deep River, under the direction of Chas. Chalmers, Wm. Watson, P. G. Evans, Robt. A. Stuart, and L. J. Haughton.

At Summerville, under the direction of Rev. Simeon Colton, John W. McKay, and Alex'r D. McLean.

At Greensborough, under the direction of James Sloan, Lyndon Swaim, and Jesse H. Lindsay.

It is proposed by the President and Directors of this Company, that all subscriptions made at Summerville shall be used only in constructing a branch from a point on the main line, to be selected by the Stockholders, to Summerville.

That for all subscriptions made on Deep River, the amount to be solely applied in building a branch from the main stem to a point to be selected by the subscribers on Deep River.

That all subscriptions made at Greensborough, shall be applied only in building a branch to Greensborough.

That all the subscriptions on the main line from a point common to both Salem and Lexington, to the Virginia line, be applied solely to building the main stem via Salem, Bethania, and Mount Airy, to the Virginia line.

That all the subscriptions made West of the point common to both Salem and Lexington, be applied to building the branch designed to go to Lexington, Mocksville, and thence to Statesville.

Each branch to become part of the main work, and each Shareholder to participate in the profits of the whole work.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.
[Countersigned.]
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't. [70tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S American Institutions with notes by the Hon. J. C. Spencer, published for the use of Schools, &c. Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences. Jane Bouverie, or Prosperity and Adversity, by Miss Sinclair, author of Modern Accomplishments, &c.

Harpers' and International Magazines for March, &c. &c., just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 1.

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs George Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's. Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1851. 12tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. OLD CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid,—

Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 83tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.
Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-t1Spd

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.
Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

C. A. MAC MILLAN has received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Worsted and Silk Bareges, plain and fig'd Poplins, Foulard Silks, Bohemans, Printed Muslins and Lawns; with a general assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, French and Chinese Fans, Summer Tweeds and Cassimeres, plain and fig'd Linen Drills, Marseilles Vestings, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES, &c.; all of which will be sold on very accommodating terms. ☞ Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

April 1851. 67-3m

30 HHDS. New Crop Molasses, just rec'd, by

P. P. JOHNSON.
April 14. 67

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding and other tales; Port Folio of a Medical Student; Louisiana Swamp Doctor; &c, &c.

Received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 19.

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, 2½ by 3½, for Plough Beams. Address

H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Foundry.
March 3, 1851. 61tf

WANTED.

A GOOD Carriage PAINTER will find steady employment and good wages, by applying immediately to

A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, April 14, 1851. 63tf

FOR SALE.

ONE SET SAWMILL GEARING, including an excellent Log Chain and Crank.

Apply to M. V. JONES.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12.

CHECKS,

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE, Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1851.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and col'd Silks; embroidered, printed and black Barege and Barege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape-de-Paris; rich emb'd Tarltans; printed French Lawns; embroidered and printed Swiss Muslins; Hoyle's and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed; Polka and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Poplins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss ditto; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Edging and Inserting; French and English Prints; together with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Linen Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and other Vestings; Cashmeret; Drab d'Ete; York Nankins; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (some very fine.)

Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and other Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk and Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Straw Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and other Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bonnets and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Brogans; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Oxford Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' black and col'd Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different kinds of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' Slippers and Walking Shoes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Harness, and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware.

Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed; Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy; Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Scuppernong Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods of nearly every description. All of which they are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on very accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.

April 4, 1851. 66tf

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

W. MACINTYRE has received and offers for sale:

Domestic and imported Dry Goods, embracing many new styles of Dress Goods, and a long list of solid goods for wearing apparel.

—ALSO—

New style Bonnets,
Palm-leaf, Leghorn, and Pedal Braid Hats,
Fashionable Moleskin and fine Wool Hats,
Fine and Strong Shoes.
A large lot of Wall Paper, very pretty.
Window Papers, assorted colors.
Chimney Screens and Bordering Paper.
4-4 and 8-4 Oil Cloth, new patterns.
4-4 and 5-4 white and colored Straw Matting.
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Whittemore & Co's Wool and Cotton Cards.

Liberty Point, April 29, 1851. 69-3m

MINERAL WATER.

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to furnish his customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of a quality unsurpassed.

April 21. 68tf

20 BARRELS CUBA MOLASSES, and 10 do. New Orleans, for sale by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44tf

LAST NOTICE.

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47tf

NEW LAW BOOK.

ADAMS'S Doctrine of Equity, the excellent work prescribed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina for the course of Legal Study. Price $2 50, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 15.

SENATORIAL WIT.

A correspondent of the New York Mirror, in his account of President Fillmore's journey along the New York and Erie Rail Road, relates the following happy incident:

What with the motion of the cars, and the loud voices of these gabblers around me, it is almost impossible to write. Gov. Dickinson is reminding Judge Douglass of another gentleman bearing his cognomen, somewhat prominent in public life hereabout. 'His name,' says the Governor, 'is Frederick; I believe he's not a cousin of yours?'—'No,' replied the Judge; 'there are two families of Douglasses—the Black and the Red Douglass—I represent the Red.' 'Because you are so well-read,' said Harry Franco. 'Oh,' exclaimed Fuller, 'that's what Halleck must have been thinking of, when he wrote

"The Duke of Norfolk deals in malt,
The Douglass in *red* herrings."

'I was once,' said Judge Douglass, 'on the stump in Illinois, surrounded by a party of Canalers, one of whom regarded me somewhat significantly, measuring with his eye my diminutive and then attenuated person. Presently he addressed me—'Mr. Dooglas, are you a descendant of the great Black Dooglas?'—'Yes, I am.' My health had been bad for some time, and I was reduced to about 110 pounds. The Irishman scanned again my puny limbs. 'Faith and be-jabers,' said he, 'a h—l of a *descent* it is.'

How to get Rich.—Almost every body wants this information. It is comprised in this advice: Be economical; be industrious; attend to your own business; never take great hazards; don't be in a hurry for wealth; never do business solely for the sake of doing it; and do not love money extravagantly.

"Struck by lightning," is the cant term used by thieves, &c., when arrested through information conveyed by telegraph. Such arrests have become quite common.

POETRY.

BURIAL OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Where shall the dead and the beautiful sleep?
In the vale where the willow and cypress weep;
Where the wing of the west breathes its softest sigh,
Where the silvery stream is flowing nigh,
And the pure clear drops of the rising sprays
Glitter like gems in the bright moon's rays—
Where the sun's warm smiles may never dispel
Night tears o'er the form we loved so well—
In the vale where the sparkling waters flow:
Where the fairest, earliest violets grow;
Where the sky and the earth were softly fair,
Bury her there—bury her there.

Where shall the dead and the beautiful sleep?
Where wild flowers bloom in the valley deep;
Where the sweet robes of spring may softly rest
In purity over the sleeper's breast;
Where is heard the voice of the sideless dove,
Bemoaning her absent truant love;
Where no column proud in the sun may glow,
To mock the heart that is waiting below;
Where pure hearts are sleeping, forever blest:
Where wandering Peris love to rest;
Where the sky and the earth are softly fair,
Bury her there—bury her there.

A PARIS STORY.

We find in the Paris correspondence of the St. Louis Republican the following strange relation:—About ten years ago, a Dr. Faust Werther, of Stuttgardt, having obtained permission from the high court of justice to take the body of a man who was to be hung, had it, as soon as cut down, carried to his laboratory, where he proposed to make some phrenological examinations upon the head of the subject, who had been one of the greatest rascals of the age. After feeling all the bumps to his satisfaction, the doctor made a little incision in the neck of the subject, and was immediately after called out to see a patient. He left the body as it was, locked the door, and went off. But while he was gone, the dead man came to life. The air which had penetrated his body by means of the cut in his neck, gradually restored him to life. He sat up, looked around him, and was at first bewildered to find himself in such a place; but recollection soon returning, he walked around the room, staunched the blood of his wound, dressed himself in a suit of the doctor's clothes he found in a press, took possession of his watch, and was seeking means to escape when the doctor returned. He was, of course, seized with horror on seeing his subject walking about. But the latter immediately spoke, and said—"Sir, you see and know my social position. Two hours ago, I was a desperate villain; at this moment," he added, looking at the watch—

"But, that is my watch!" cried the Doctor. "It is possible," said the other; "but I have been since yesterday through such strange scenes, that I beg of you to tell me whether I am alive, whether I am in heaven or hell?"

The Doctor at once related how he had obtained his body after hanging.

"Science is ignorant of what I know," cried the ex-hung; and I deserve my life, for I can tell you some strange things. You have often heard of the delightful sensations felt by a hanging person, but no one has been able to describe them. You can now, for I am going to relate them to you. Imagine the intoxication of paradise, and the torments of the darker world, at the same time, &c.

"Our fortune is made!" suddenly cried the doctor. Everybody believes you dead; you will remain with me."

Eight days after, Doctor Faust Werther arrived in London, where he established the famous *hanging society*, and all the eccentricities of the kingdom soon joined it. Men, worn out with dissipation of all kinds, came to the doctor to experience the emotions of hanging. Hung up during the necessary time, they experienced the ecstacies which it seems no pen can describe. The doctor, watch in hand, counted the minutes and the pulsations, and at the moment when he judged that death was about to succeed life, the cord was cut by his assistant, no other than the bandit of Stuttgardt. The police at last shut up the doctor's establishment as immoral, and he himself was ordered to leave the country. Among his most enthusiastic clients or patients was Lord Quakerstown, who, when he heard that the doctor was to quit England, determined to accompany him.

The three travellers reached Dover, and stopped for the night at a hotel. After a hearty supper, Lord Q. exacted his *dessert*, but, from some caprice or other, he insisted that the doctor should be hung with him. The latter consented, and the two were drawn up by the ex-rascal of Stuttgardt, the doctor having given him the most particular directions to cut the cord within a certain time. But, whilst the doctor and the Lord were going through their delicious sensations, the faithful servant took possession of their bank notes and their jewels and fled. The next morning, when one of the waiters went to the room, he found the two dead bodies.

Last week a beggar was arrested in the Latin quarter, begging in the streets being forbidden. Certain papers in English found upon him, led to a minute inquiry into his life. It was found that he had spent large sums of money in Paris; that for a long time he had lived here with all the appearances of wealth, but that little by little he had fallen into utter poverty. It was at first supposed that he was one of the celebrated forgers, who several years forged largely on the Bank of England, and a despatch was sent to the London police. An agent was immediately sent here, and it was then discovered that the prisoner was the murderer of Lord Quakerstown and Dr. Faust. He has been taken to England for trial; and, no doubt, if again hung, he will be duly buried, instead of given over to a doctor.

Parodi and Politics.—A political meeting in Mobile was postponed lately, "in consequence of the concert of M'lle Parodi."

From the Richmond Whig.

FEUDALISM REVIVED.

We find the following cited, with much laudation, in a Western paper. Indeed, it seems in various quarters, to be the last new bid of Demagogueism for the popular favour. And, as usual, being supposed one of these humbugs which will certainly take, no body appears to open his lips against it; for who, in this free country, chooses to disoblige the sovereign by telling him truths which he does not like? Yet what is the thing itself but reviving, on a scale far vaster and minuter at once, that old feudal practice of Entails which Republicanism formerly held so odious, so unfit for a free people? But behold how Democracy can take us back to the legislation of the Dark Ages!

Judge Dellahunt has written a letter to the Memphis Enquirer declining to be a candidate for Governor of Tennessee.—From it we make the following beautiful extract on the Homestead Exemption Law:

"Secure to each family, whose labor may acquire it, a little spot of the free earth, that it can call its own—that will be an asylum in times of adversity from which the mother and the children, old age and infancy, can still draw sustenance and obtain protection, though misfortune may rob them of all else, and they will feel they are still free, still entitled to walk the green earth and breathe the free air of heaven, in defiance of the potency and power of accumulated wealth, and the domineering of the pretending or ambitious. The sacredness of that consecrated spot will make them warriors in times of eternal strife. 'Those shocks of corn,' said Zenophon, 'inspire those who raise them with courage to defend them. The largest of them in the field is as a prize exhibited in the middle of the stage to crown the conqueror.' Secure a home in every family, whose honest labor may obtain one, against the weakness, vices, or misfortunes of the father, and you will rivet the affection of the child in years of manhood by a stronger bond than any consideration that could exist. He will remember where he gamboled in his early youth, the stream upon whose flowery banks he has played, and in whose limpid waters he has bathed, and the family altar where he felt a mother's kiss and a mother's love, and the green spot within that little homestead where sleep the loved and the lost."

We know nothing further of Judge Dellahunt. He declines, it seems, to run for the Governorship of his State. This may possibly be because there are already two strong candidates in the field—the one Whig, the other Locofoco—who will probably carry the whole vote of the two great Parties, and leave little or nothing for a third competitor. That, however, the Judge is not without ambition and the purpose of making himself popular for some other occasion, this doctrine of his and the Buncombean argumentation with which he endeavors to set it forth, abundantly assure us.

Now, dearly beloved people! we ourselves have nothing to ask of you, except that you shall read us; nor even *that* any longer than while we shall talk truth and sense to you. We vow to you, dear people! that we love you *quite* as much as any of these candidates and courtiers of yours do, who only speak to flatter, and flatter you no more than they would do a king, if a king governed in your stead. Listen, then, a little, and consider in its consequences what this thing is, that demagoguery thinks to buy your favor with, at the public expense.

It proposes that every man shall have the right of buying a farm sufficient (for nothing less than that can be meant) to support a family, and that out of it, when he has got it, he shall not be obliged to pay his honest debts. Now, dear people! we know that this will suit excellently such of you as would rather not pay their honest debts: but how will it suit all the rest of the world? How will it suit those who like to pay their honest debts? And how will it suit those who, whether they like paying their honest debts or not, would always like to be honestly paid by others?

Beloved people! we insist on your remarking here one very plain fact. These demagogues think to oblige you by finding for you a way of keeping your property and not paying your honest debts. They think the majority of you would like to cheat for the benefit of your wife and children. In short, dear people! they look upon you (to speak in plain English) as very great rogues. We wish you joy of such admirers and such a compliment! Now, we—who only admire according to what we see folks do, and have seen your worships (as you know) do some very silly things—have never professed to be half such admirers of yours: and yet are far from having such an ill opinion of you.—We shall see, however, who is right. If you adopt such laws, they knew you better than we did.

They want to persuade you that "you can eat your cake and yet have your cake;" or, at least, that cakes can be eaten and nobody pay for them. Who'll trust his neighbor any longer, when the amiable "Homstead System" shall have begun?—Then, again, how fair will it be towards the poor and landless! Dick is without a Homestead; has only a few movables; so Dick must be sold out and pay his debts. But Tom has fifty acres of land worth $50 the acre: so Tom shall *not* pay! Tom is a noble, and exempt from the plebeian disgrace of writs, thus verifying the exclamation of Pistol in the play, "Base is the slave that pays."

Sweet people! are you satisfied of the advantages of this estimable plan? No? Then consider a little farther. We just now said 50 acres in a "homestead."—Well: once bought, you can't sell it: it must pass to your wife and children for a home. Nor, of course, can *they* sell it: 'tis the "homestead" of the family forever. Well: you have a wife and five sons: by and by, they all marry and the five make, in the next gener

GOV. GRAHAM AT SYRACUSE.

The New York Express furnishes the following report of Gov. Graham's Speech in response to the call upon him at Syracuse. The Governor said:

Fellow-citizens: I am exceedingly happy to meet you, and to tender you my cordial thanks for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to receive the announcement of my name. I wish the circumstances were more favorable for cultivating a more familiar acquaintance with you. I happened a few years ago to pass through the State of New York, but, fellow-citizens, what I see now I saw not then. Ten or twelve years have made almost as great a change in the face of the country and condition of its people as a century used to make before canals and railroads were built to intersect the face of the whole country. I recollect having read in my youth of a fabled hero who sowed the teeth of a dragon, and there sprung up armed men. By sowing this country over with free Governments and liberal institutions, we have had a far better race spring up to distribute happiness, peace, and prosperity over the country.

One of the first of American authors, and a citizen of your own State, has admirably contrasted the condition of your country by a tale of Rip Van Winkle, by which he has rendered classical the shores of your noble Hudson. I am sure, should he take up that tale again, and contrast the condition of your country then with its present condition, he might give quite as much interest to it as he has in the work to which I have alluded.

I rejoice that I am a citizen of that country that claims fellowship and citizenship with those I see around me, and that wherever we go in this broad land of ours we are every where at home. Such a country, with such a people, with such institutions, with such a Government, has a high destiny and a high mission in the affairs of mankind. If this experiment of ours shall fail, it is the last hope of self-government by man upon this earth. It therefore becomes us to look through the whole country and govern ourselves by no narrow local considerations, but to look to the whole as the object of our love and affection, at home and abroad, wherever we may be.

Fellow-citizens, I rejoice to find that the deep seated affection for the Union of the States is bounded by no limits, North or South; and that, wherever we are, there is that loyalty and devotion to the Government which characterises our people in an eminent degree. To such a Union, extending over such a surface, with varieties of institutions, differences of opinions may be expected to spring up, and such difficulties as encounter all human institutions. It is upon such occasions as these that patriotism is to be shown—that men are to be found capable of meeting the emergencies of the times, and capable of sacrificing personal feelings and personal attachments, and gathering around the constitution of the country. Through such a crisis we have just past. The despotism of that large domain acquired in the war with Mexico, with differences of institutions in Northern and Southern States, has led to a conflict of opinion which has shaken this Union to its centre. I am glad to find that good men, of all parties, were able to bring these matters to an adjustment during the last Congress, in which I hope all reasonable men will concur. For my part, an humble member as I am of the Administration of the Government, I am here to bear my testimony to the part which the President of the United States has borne in this emergency, and to say that I think, when this matter is fairly considered and properly judged of in every part of the country, the course pursued by Congress, and approved of by the President, will meet with general approbation. [Loud applause for the President.]

Why, my fellow-citizens, should it not be so? We are composed of thirty-one States, bound together by a common government, a common language, a common history, and the recollection of a common glory, which should warm the heart of every American wherever he may be. And in times of danger we know no North, no South, no East, no West. [Prolonged cheers.] Need I refer to the revolutionary period when Southern men were found shedding their blood around the city of Boston, along the shores of the Hudson river in every field where danger was to be met or glory won? I could also refer to fields in my own native State, a little nearer to the sun, where Northern men requited the obligation in a manner indicating their affection and gratitude. Need I also refer you to the fact that when it became necessary to vindicate the national honor, again on the borders of Canada, Scott and his associates from the South shed their blood and vindicated that honor? [Cheers.] Such are the recollections of the past, such the bonds of the Union which exist among us.

But in these latter days it would seem as if enemies had come to endeavor to sow tares between us, while good men in all sections had slept. My fellow-citizens, cast aside all local fanatical feelings. This Government of ours is a practical thing, having different institutions in different portions of it. It was a labor of difficulty, of long and anxious trial, to form the constitution under which we live. It may not be the very best that could be devised, but if you destroy it, you will never get as good a one again. Hold fast to it, therefore, if you value the happiness of the people of these States.

Attempts are made to construe the constitution different from what it used to be construed. Ingenuity is tortured and chicanery is set to work to show that this, that, or the other article does not mean what it used to mean, and what its language purports. Fellow-citizens, you require every man who bears office in this Union, from the humblest ministerial officer in the custom-house to the President himself, to swear to support the Constitution of the United States; to support it not as an abstraction, but as a practical thing, to be enforced by all the power of this nation, if it becomes necessary, and to support it not simply in part, but as a whole; to support those parts which you may not have approved, as well as those which you do approve. The compact is not to be construed to suit the *will* of the party, but according to its legitimate meaning. And I am confident, my fellow-citizens, that that Union which seems to have such a place in the hearts of the people, and which they have learned to love and respect, will be enforced by them at all hazards. [Cheers, cheers, cheers for the Union.] If it be not supported, there is no law, no order, no security, no safety. Disregard one law, resist it by violence, and where is the security that *any* law will be enforced in this country!

My fellow-citizens, these subjects excite deep interest in every part of the nation, and it should always be borne in mind that it is not local prejudice, it is not local feeling, it is not the disposition which men entertain in regard to what would have been best, in which you are most interested, but it is in the stability of that Government which gives you security and protection now and at all times. There are men who entertain the opinion that if they had been consulted at the creation, they would have made a vastly better world than this now is. For my part this is a good enough world. So I say of the Constitution of the United States—it is a good enough constitution for me—for all of us. [Cheers.] It may not come up to the transcendentalism of philosophy, but it is founded in the principles of liberty and justice which characterized our forefathers; and if we act as they acted, and maintain that brotherly feeling and affection between the North and the South, and the East and the West, there is no limit to the future destiny of this nation.

Why, my fellow-citizens, when I now look upon this country about me, and think of what it was, as I learn twenty or thirty years ago, when the site of this beautiful city was but a thorass, and there was hardly a house for human habitation; and when I see what has sprung up here, what security and reward to industry, what incentives to virtue, this Government has conferred upon this people, I cannot but remember that but for this free Government, but for this Union, securing our rights abroad and liberty at home, this vast valley would now be what it was when it was roamed over by the Indian and the bear. Destroy this Government; let there be civil war, the shedding of brother's blood by brother's hands, and there is no telling to what depths we may be reduced by the failure of this experiment. I therefore say to you, cast aside the advice and counsel of men who tell you this Union is a curse, who tell you you will be better off if you do not have it. Recur to the constitution in its letter and spirit, go back to the times when it was formed and see what was the opinion of the men engaged in its formation, what the practices and purposes of the men when it was recommended to the American people, and you will find that they considered one part of it as binding as the other, and that the States then stood as sisters united in the bonds of affection and charity.

Fellow-citizens, I will not enlarge upon this topic, though I confess that when I look upon this vast country and the multitudes of people that I have beheld in my progress through it, my heart is expanded with the theme, and that could I find language equal to the grandeur of its conception, I might say something far more worthy of your hearing.

Whatever may be the future fate of the country and our fates, I hope that the loyalty to the Government which yet exists in this country, that mutual forbearance and mutual respect which has ever characterized the people, will bear us safely through all the difficulties which surround us, and transmit the institutions under which we live to the remotest posterity. [Great applause.]

MR. WEBSTER AT BUFFALO.

We publish below, the concluding portion of Mr. Webster's able Speech at Buffalo, N. Y.—He had been requested to address the citizens of Buffalo on the exciting questions of the day, and in conclusion said:

Gentlemen, I have been some time before the public. My character is known—my life is before the country. I profess to love liberty as much as any man living; but I profess to love American liberty—that liberty which is secured to the country by the constitution under which we live, and I have no great opinion of that liberty which goes over the restraints of law or of the constitution. I hold the constitution of the United States to be the bulwark, the only bulwark, of our liberties and our national chart. I don't mean that you should becomes slaves under the constitution. That is not American liberty; that is not the liberty of the Union for which our fathers fought—that liberty which has given us a right to be known and respected all over the world. Gentlemen, let me say to you that, as much as I admire the character of the people of western New York—as much as I wish to retain your good opinion—if you would ever place me hereafter in any connexion with public life, let me tell you now that you must not expect from me the slightest variation, even of a hair's breadth, from the constitution of the United States. [Cries of "Good! good! good!"] I am a northern man. I was born at the North—educated at the North—have lived all my days at the North. I know five hundred northern men to one southern man. My sympathies—all my sympathies—my love of liberty for all mankind, of every color—are the same as yours. My affections and hopes in that respect are exactly like yours. I wish to see all men free—all men happy. I have no associations out of the northern States. My people are your people. And yet I am told sometimes that I am not a liberty man because I am not a free-soil man. [Laughter.] What am I, what was I ever, what shall I be hereafter, if I would sacrifice, for any consideration, that love of American liberty which has glowed in my breast since my infancy, and which I hope will never leave me till I expire? [Applause.] Gentlemen, I regret extremely that slavery exists in the southern States, and that Congress has not power to act upon it. But it may be in the dispensation of Providence some remedy may be found for it. But in the mean time I hold on to the constitution of the United States; and you need never expect from me, under any circumstances, that I shall falter from it—that I shall be otherwise than frank and decisive. I would not part with my character as a man of firmness and decision, and honor and principle, for all that the world holds. You will find me true to the North, because all my sympathies are with the North. My affections, my children, my hopes, my everything is with the North. But when I stand up before my country as one appointed to administer the constitution of the country, by the blessing of God I will be just.—[Great applause.] Gentlemen, I expect to be libelled and abused—yea, libelled and abused. But it don't disturb me. I have not lost a night's sleep for a great many years. I have some talent for sleeping. [Laughter.] And why should we not expect to be libelled? Is not the constitution of the United States libelled and abused? Don't some people call it the production of hell? Is not Washington libelled and abused? Is he not called a bloodhound on the track of the African negro? Are not our fathers libelled and abused by their own children?—and ungrateful children they are; and I am afraid, in some cases, their mothers played false. [Laughter.] How, then, shall I escape? I don't expect to escape, but, knowing these things, I impute no bad motive to any one. The great settlement measures of the last Congress are laws. Many respectable men, representatives from your own States and from other States, did not concur in them. I don't impute any bad motive to them. I am ready to believe they are Americans all. They may not have thought them necessary—they may have thought these laws would be passed without their concurrence. Let all that pass away. If they are now men who will stand by what is done, and stand up for their country, and say that these laws were passed by a majority of the whole country—we must stand by them and live by them—I will respect them all as friends. Gentlemen, allow me to ask of you to-day, what do you think would have been the situation of the country at this time, in your judgment, if these laws had not been passed by Congress? If the question of the Texan boundary had not been settled, New Mexico and Utah had been left as desert places, and no government had been provided for them, and if the other great measures to which State laws had opposed so many obstacles in the restoration of fugitives had not been settled, I ask, what would have been the state of this country now? You men of Erie county—you men of New York—I adjure you to go home to-night and meditate on these subjects. What would have been the state of this country now, at this moment, if these laws had not been passed? I have given my opinion that we should have had a civil war. I refer it to you, therefore, for your consideration—meditate on it—do not be carried away by notions or ideas of metaphysics—think practically on the great question of what would have been the condition of the United States at this moment if we had not settled those agitating questions?

I have stated that, in my opinion, there would have been civil war. Gentlemen, will you allow me for a moment to advert to myself? I have been a long time in public life; of course, not many years remain to me. At the commencement of 1850 I saw something of the condition of the country, and I thought the inevitable consequence would be civil war. I saw danger in leaving Utah and New Mexico without any government—a prey to the power of Texas. I saw this condition of things arising from the interference of some of the States in defeating some of the operations of the constitution in respect to the restoration of fugitive slaves; and, gentlemen, I made up my mind to encounter whatever might betide me, and, allow me to say, something which was not entirely unexpected. A member of the House of Representatives told me that he had made a list of 140 speeches which had been made in Congress on the slavery question.—That is a very large number, my friend, I said; but how is that? Why, said he, a northern man gets up and speaks with considerable power and fluency until the Speaker's hammer knocks him down; then gets up a southern man, and he speaks with more warmth; he is nearer the line, and he comes out against the North. He speaks his hour and stops; and so it has gone on until I have got one hundred and forty speeches on my list. Well, said I, where are they? If the speaker, said he, was a northern man, he held forth against slavery; and if he was from the South, he abused the North; and all those speeches were sent by the members to their own localities, where they were the cause of the local irritation which existed at the time. In this way the other side of the question was not heard; that is the way of it. I thought that in this state of things quiet was necessary. You can't suppose that I was indifferent to the danger. I am a Massachusetts man, and know what Massachusetts used to be. I am a Massachusetts man. Massachusetts has kept me a great while in Congress. I will honor her. I respect her, and mean to do so as long as I live. [Applause.] Well, gentlemen, suppose that on that occasion I had taken a different course from what I did. If I may allude to anything so insignificant as myself, suppose that on the 7th of March, instead of making a speech that would reconcile the country, I had joined in the general clamor of the party; suppose I had said I will have nothing to do with any accommodation; we will admit no satisfaction; we will let Texas invade New Mexico; we will leave New Mexico and Utah to take care of themselves, and we will plant ourselves on the Wilmot Proviso, and let the devil take the hindermost. Now, gentlemen, I don't mean to say that great consequences would follow from that. But suppose I had taken such a course: how could I be blamed for it? Was I not a Massachusetts man? Did I not know Massachusetts's sentiments and prejudices? But what of that? I am an American! [Great applause.] I was made a whole man by God, and I don't mean to make myself half a one. [Tremendous outbursts of applause.] I felt I had a duty to perform to my country, to my own reputation; for I flattered myself that a service of forty years has given me some character. I thought it was my duty, and I did not care what was to give way. I felt it to be my duty to come out—to go for my country and my whole country, and to exert every power I had to keep that country together. [Great applause.] I cared for nothing, I was afraid of nothing, but meant to do my duty. Duty performed makes a man happy; duty neglected makes a man unhappy; as well as those around him. I therefore, gentlemen, in the face of all circumstances and danger, was ready to go forth and do that which my country—your country—demanded of me. And, gentlemen, allow me to say here to-day that if the fate of John Rogers had been presented to me—if I had seen the stake, if I had heard the thorns crackling—by the blessing of Almighty God I would have gone on and discharged the duty which I thought my country called upon me to perform. I would have become a martyr to save my country.

And now, gentlemen, farewell! Live and be happy. Live like patriots; live like Americans. Live in the enjoyment of the inestimable blessings which your fathers prepared for you; and if anything that I may do hereafter should be inconsistent in the slightest degree with the opinions and principles which I have addressed to you, then discard me forever from your recollection.

The Editor of the New York Mirror accompanied the President and party in its late excursion to Western New York.—When in Utica, Mr. Fillmore visited the Lunatic Asylum, and the interesting ceremonies of the occasion are thus described by the Mirror:

"On entering the Chapel where some two hundred of these unfortunates were quietly seated, the overseer introduced the President of the United States, when all rose, respectfully bowed, and resumed their seats. Each member of the party was then introduced by name, when the same ceremony was profoundly repeated. Dr. Maltby, a wise Lunatic, then rose and welcomed the President in a strain of graceful and touching eloquence that drew tears to every eye. He is a tall, thin, pale man, with penetrating eyes, a fine voice, and gestures belonging to the polite oratory of "gentlemen of the old school." The President's reply was also very happy and affecting. So orderly and so well behaved a company surely has not greeted him in all his travels.—In one of the female wards, the whole party was individually introduced to an elegantly dressed, and most accomplished lady, the daughter of one of the most distinguished lawyers New York has ever produced. She had the right word ready for every one who addressed her, and presented the President with a sweet little bouquet of her own arranging, in the most tasteful and graceful manner. We saw the same "act of presentation" performed a hundred times, but in no instance with such exquisite simplicity and grace, as marked the offering of this accomplished lady. She is about forty years of age; and in mentioning the names of some of the distinguished men she had entertained at her father's house, added,—"but for the last seven years I have been—very much out of the world."

There was a young girl in the Asylum, who also attracted much attention by her beauty of person and elegance of dress. She did not appear to be over seventeen years of age, and there was not the slightest indication of lunacy, or even of "irregularity" about her.

She stood in the door of her room, which was adorned with flowers, gracefully acknowledging the bows of the visitors, though no one presumed to speak to her. She wore a beautiful wreath of peach and cherry blossoms in her dark hair; the only ornaments appropriate to her rare and touching beauty. Thinking of the "fair Ophelia" and the heart-broken "Bride of Lammermoor," and all the delicate feminine harpstrings that were ever broken by sorrow or sin, we left the beautiful Lunatic, and for hours afterwards, every sound seemed a moan, every breeze a sigh, and even the "drops of the morning" which glistened in the flowers, looked more like tears of sadness than gems of joy."

HIGHFALUTIN.

The Students of the South Carolina University have issued an address upon the questions now agitating the country, from which we make the following grandiloquent extract:

"Young men of the South! on you the South calls. On you she leans for redemption. All revolutions, although not originating with them, have been upheld and wrought out by the youth of country. Old age is generally timid. Its fears change. It seeks repose. It can win but little from the future, and is, therefore, intent on securing the present. Manhood in its prime is most wise, but wary and prudent. It dares to act, but acts on calculation. Its patriotism is very largely a thing of loss or gain. But, with youth dwells enthusiasm. With youth is hope and courage, which dares, and loves to dare, all things; and, principles are holy realities, which stand forth for its adoring guidance, like that star which the sages of the East worshipped and followed. Come forth for the redemption and salvation of the South.—With your youthful, but powerful arms, lift up her prostrate honor, and enable her once more, to look, with proud and unblanching front, on her confederates in the Union. Write it on your door posts, engrave it on the palms of your hands, wear it on your frontlets, "Equality in the Union, or Independence out of it," and liberty at every hazard! To the coward, who tells you to wait for additional insults and aggressions, turn away with pity or with scorn. To the traitor who dares to insult your morals or intelligence, by telling you that the South labors under no indignities and wrongs, answer him, if you answer at all, by striking him to the earth. There he should lie and rot, a loathsome mass of falsehood and perfidy, unfit to wear that glorious light of life, which radiates the divinity within us. Villainy doubles its atrocity, when it assumes the confidence which alone belongs to virtue."

Of this Address the Southern Press says:

"It contains more truth, ability, argument, and patriotism, than all the speeches of Messrs. Clay, Webster & Co., in favor of the compromise—to say nothing of the endless rigmarole of the organs of the two great national parties."

Just think of that! (says the N. O. Bulletin)—Clay, Webster & Co., shelved, and "the organs of the two great national parties" pulverized, by the young hopefuls of the South Carolina University!! If these are so powerful in unripe youth, what giants will they not be when they have mastered the elements of Geometry, Greek, Latin—and English! We hope they will modestly bind themselves not to be too proud when they conquer the whole world of mind, but graciously consent to illuminate Clay, Webster & Co., and as many as may be convenient, of the more vulgar.—In the meantime, as Barnum, having already engaged the little Batemans, is in search of precocious juvenile wonders, we hope he will turn his attention to the South Carolina University, where the supply is abundant, and capitally well fitted for public exhibition. What would master "Gen. Tom Thumb—positively only nineteen years of age and 32 inches high," personating "Napoleon Bonaparte"—be, in comparison with South Carolina's young hopefuls putting on the boots of Clay, Webster & Co., and starting for Washington, in hot haste, and by permission of the President of the University, to regulate things, and repair the grave errors of older but less brilliant Solomons. We have given Barnum a hint by which he may make the most brilliant of his speculations. "The Miniature Legislator—a Perfect Specimen, harmoniously developed, from South Carolina." Tom Thumb must go off the boards; and let the pets of the Southern Press come forward at once.

Improvement in Ten-Pins.—One of the universal Yankee nation has patented an invention for setting up ten-pins without the aid of the "alley boys." The machine is worked at the head of the alley, and the pins set up by touching a spring or turning a crank.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

At the Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, held in this City on the 21st, 22d and 23d instant, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the present year:

President—Dr. James E. Williamson.

Vice Presidents—Drs. T. N. Cameron, W. G. Hill, J. B. Jones, A. J. Pittman.

Cor. and Rec. Secretary—Dr. E. Burke Haywood.

Treasurer—Dr. Jos. J. W. Tucker.

Delegates to the American Medical Association, at Richmond, Va., in May 1852.—Drs. E. Strudwick, C. E. Johnson, J. Dixon, J. G. B. Myers, B. C. Watson.

Orator—Dr. W. A. Norwood.

State Central Committee—Drs. E. B. Haywood, Jos. J. W. Tucker, C. E. Johnson, W. G. Hill, and W. H. McKee.

Committee on Vital Statistics of the State, (to report at the next Annual Meeting.)—Drs. J. F. McRee, J. L. Meares, J. Dixon, S. Miller, and D. DuPre.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society has heard with deep regret, that it is the purpose of the National Government to deprive our Medical Staff in the Army and Navy of the very small concessions of relative rank and position heretofore granted.

Resolved, further, That if it is important that the Surgeons of the Army and Navy should be scientific and educated gentlemen, it is necessary that they should hold a position in the military in which they live, corresponding to that held by physicians of equal standing in civil life.

The next Annual Meeting will be held in the town of Wilmington, on the second Tuesday in May 1852.—*Ral. Register.*

Charles Sumner and the Administration.—This notorious Abolitionist, in the letter published a few days ago, expresses great anxiety for the re-election to Congress of his *confrere* Palfrey. He says:

"His triumph, with that of Mr. Rantoul, in the adjoining District, will go far to consolidate the Opposition in Massachusetts against the existing Whig National Administration."

Who can ask for stronger proof of the nationality of the present Administration, of its devotion to the Constitution and the rights of all the States, than the conduct and language of the Abolitionists afford. Mr. Fillmore's is a "Whig *National* Administration," and, therefore, obnoxious to all fanatics and sectaries. But when the fanatics of the North are thus moving heaven and earth to "consolidate the Opposition" to "the existing National Administration," should not we of the South rally around it in all the stronger force? Can we permit an Administration to be crushed because of its devotion to our Constitutional rights?—*Pet. Int.*

Silence, say some of the poets (who, however, know very little about her) was co-eval with Night, her twin sister. Both were very discreet goddesses and mothers of a long line of politicians; who, having nothing in them, or only what is wisest when concealed, do well to practice at least the maternal virtues, in practicing no other. Such is the lineage of the hero mentioned in the following Congressional legend—a statesman whose wit is such that his silence is for him a far stronger resource than his speech:

Rivers and Harbors—An Amusing Incident.—In the Senate debate on the river and harbor bill, Jefferson Davis alluded to Gen. Cass as a person who was opposed to Congressional appropriations for the improvement of roads, but in favor of the improvement of rivers and harbors. Gen. Cass interrupted and explained—"*some* rivers and harbors." Davis replied, "*what* rivers and harbors?" Gen. Cass immediately became "a mere spectator," and did not answer. It is a great thing to belong to the "unterrified Democracy."

Every body has heard of the "noise and confusion at Cleaveland. There, General Cass grew deaf: here, he became dumb.

Richmond Whig.

FROM THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

A Voice from a Missionary.—A clergyman in the Southwest writes to us as a postscript to a business letter:

"Please say to the Abolitionists at the North, and those who advise the fugitive slaves to resist, that, in the opinion of one who has been a missionary for more than fifteen years in the State of Mississippi, one-half of my time being devoted to the instruction of the colored people, they are doing more to perpetuate slavery, and more damage to the slaves at the South, than all the world beside, and that I do regard them as the worst enemies the slave has upon earth. Will they think of this?" M.

It is Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson's deliberate opinion that the fame of Mr. Daniel Webster "died when the slave law was born—that those who once delighted to honor him, have taken his picture from the wall and thrown the pieces into the gutter; have taken his speeches from their shelves and thrust them into the fire; and that all the salves of the New York Committee, cannot compensate him for the wreck of his fame." Only think of that!

New York Express.

A Desperate Secessionist.—We regret to learn that several persons were injured at the late encampment of the fifth brigade, (near Camden, S. C.) and some of them very severely, if not dangerously. It appears, from the best information in our reach, that a subordinate officer had been visited with some form of insanity or delirium, which incapacitated him from duty on Friday. On that evening, an alarm being given that the camp was attacked, and some firing having been heard, he arose from sleep, much excited and startled, uttered some exclamation concerning a fight with Indians, and rushed out of his tent. He seized a musket, (with bayonet,) among several that were stacked near the tent door, and charged with such desperate fury on a party of gentlemen sitting near and conversing peacefully, that several of them were stabbed, and some repeatedly, before he could be arrested. Among those thus wounded (and the only one whose name we have learned certainly) is our young friend Dr. C. J. Shannon, whose wounds were such as to excite serious forebodings, which we sincerely hope may not be realized.—*Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph.*

Among the acts adopted by the Legislature of Michigan, was one for abolishing all laws for the collection of debt. Michigan has now in force the most of the national reform measures. No land limitation law has yet been enacted, although the homestead has long been exempted.—A number of mercantile firms and dealers in Kalamazoo, since the abolition of the law relating to debt, have announced their intention of publishing the names of all delinquents.

A TRUE CLOCK STORY.

Some days since, the owner of one of our city clock stores sold a clock to a widow woman living on Western Row, who had never before risen so high in the world of fashionable life as to own a time-piece. The clock was put up, and "warranted", of course, to keep good time at least one year, if not forever. Some three or four days after this, the clock seller was requested to call up, as the clock did not keep good time, and make repairs. He went, but found little out of the way; two or three more days passed, and the widow was after the clock merchant *again*, alleging that her clock *did not* keep correct time, and it was again repaired, and that most thoroughly; in fact, the merchant sat an hour, and made comparisons between the widow's time-piece and his watch, till he was satisfied all was right. Two more days had not rolled by before the widow again made her appearance, much to the annoyance of the clock merchant. Another tiresome trip to Western Row flashed through his mind, as well as a return of the clock to his shelves—a calamity in itself to any clock seller.

The widow soon made known her errand. It was the same old story—"My clock DOES NOT keep correct time!" The clock maker hesitated. "A trick," thought he; "this widow is just making an excuse to entrap me to ruin! Widows, I've heard, are sly! I must be cautious." The clock merchant looked searchingly into the simple face of the widow and felt convinced that such a countenance was not the index of a bad heart. His suspicions of her flew away. He was about taking the tour to Western Row again—probably there might be a weak place in the work he did not discover on previous trips. Hat in hand, and near the door, a thought struck him. "Perhaps," said he, "Madam, you do not compare your clock with a good time-piece: they may be regulating the town clock, or something. Pray, madam, what do you compare your clock with to know that it was too fast or too slow?"

"*Oh, I compare it with the omnibuses; they generally pass, you know, about such times of a day, and it's never right by them!*"

It was with some difficulty the clock merchant held his rage, and kept himself from insulting a widow lady of Western Row, by a voluminous curse.

Cincinnati Commercial.

A GENTLE REPROOF.

One day as Zachariah Hodgson was going to his daily avocations after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it or made it into a chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several different ways. She also, with some little difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home; some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, fault-finding look, the moody man commenced the conversation:

"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it. I will bet anything that you have spoiled it for my eating. (Taking off the cover.) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as lief eat a boiled frog."

"Why, my dear, I thought you loved it best fried."

"You didn't think any such thing. You knew better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it?"

"My dear, the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also."

So saying; she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod, nicely boiled, were neatly deposited in a dish, the sight of which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill nature of her husband.

"A pretty dish this!" exclaimed he.—"Boiled fish! Chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of womankind, you would have made it into a chowder!"

His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a tureen before him, containing an excellent chowder.

"My dear," said she "I was resolved to please you. There is your favorite dish."

"Favorite dish, indeed," grumbled the discomfited husband, "'I dare say it is an unpalatable wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it."

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband; and there was a large bull-frog of portentous dimensions and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at full length! Zachariah sprung from his chair, not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

"My dear, said his wife, in a kind, entreating tone, "I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner."

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right and that he was wrong; and declared she should never have occasion to read him such another lesson, and he was as good as his word.

Tooth-Pulling Illustrated.—Before the days of chloroform there was a Quack who advertised tooth-drawing without pain.—The patient was placed in a chair, and the instrument applied to the tooth with a wrench, followed by a roar from the unpleasantly surprised sufferer. "Stop," cried the dentist, "compose yourself. I told you I would give you no pain, but I only just gave you that twinge as a specimen to show you Cartwright's method of operating." Again the instrument was applied—another tug, another roar. "Now don't be impatient; that is Dumerge's way; be seated and calm—you will now be sensible of the superiority of my method." Another application, another tug, another roar.—"Now, pray be quiet! that is Parkinson's mode; you don't like it, and no wonder." By this time the tooth hung by a thread; and whipping it out, the operator exultingly exclaimed: "That is my mode of tooth-drawing without pain, and you are now enabled to *compare it* with the operations of Cartwright, Dumerge and Parkinson."

COMMUNICATIO

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: We are glad to Gen. Alfred Dockery is a candida District, and we hope that the W not only the Whigs, will comme ing to this true statesman. We every man that loves his countr Union ought to stand up in his We see that G. W. Caldwell is a again, with Mr. Dargan; and as Unionist, we say to the friends of not to go into a Convention this we gave way last election, it is no fair that we have the field this cause is safer in the hands of Ge ery than any other man in the l We hope that his friends will n busy to attend the election, and will spare no honorable effort to election. For one I intend to influence that I can to give the overwhelming majority; and we b this will be the aim of all his fri

A

New way to Dun.—The Fond Republican gives the following subscribers:

"Spring is here with her sunny odoriferous breezes. The thick ri fast dissolving away, like the pleas which dance on the vision floor in our dreams; and the sleigh-bell's merry quick forgotten as the cherry-c heart of a California gold hunter. fingered goddess will soon scatter around her prarie home, and love undulating plain and towering hi of our delinquent subscribers will in to pay us."

WHAT THEY MAKE GREAT AC DO IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the Republican, relates the following Madame Rachel, the great tragic

"And in speaking of actresses another anecdote to give you The other day Rachel played act of Phedre, at Heriz saloon, efit of an orphan asylum. Her ance was even better than usual tators were moved to tears. Im after the performance, the lady of the asylum formed the pro Rachel to take up a collection, giving her time to retire and moment. The poor actress wh quite unwell for two days, dro tigued, and threatened with fever ed the circle who surrounded her and stifling her with solicitation her go before she should be Then, and when it was seen that were in vain, the managers sought thor who was in the hall, and to try what he could do. The a vanced towards Rachel and said "Madame, you are exhausted and I know, but this case concerns creatures from 2 to 6 years of ag are hungry, cold, and naked.

"Enough," said Rachel, "g me your arm and let us go." shout of applause greeted these Rachel descended from the stage a little bag held out to her. The gold fell into it so fast, *that it was* the twinkling of an eye. Rachel hesitate, she emptied the bag into thor's hat, and continued her The hat was soon full too, and was brought, which was filled as chantment. Those who had g asked the privilege of giving when at last the great actress had the satisfaction of knowing orphan's box was filled for once.

A Woman Lawyer, or a Lo man.—On 12th April, a large people were attracted to the 4th of 'La Cour de la Seine,' Paris, by nouncement that a woman would her own cause before the tribun tice.

Madame Grange advanced to the b calm simplicity of manner. She qu off her gloves and bonnet, and placed sol against a column, shook back her cent blond curls, which hung around and began her speech. Without the embarrassment or appearance of weari spoke (by the watch) for three hours.

It was a case of an appeal from and defended by Delangle. The fre the Palais were amazed, and sorely to hear a woman plead a cause so such facility, such knowledge of the ties of the law—and, above all, with vincing eloquence.

At the end of three hours, Madame said she would sum up the whole connoisseurs now exclaimed: "She will commence her pleading." They were mistaken. Although the resume was discursive, it was lucid and admirable termination, Madame Grange said, with good taste and simplicity: 'Gentlemen, I have said all that is necessary to co you upon my right. Pardon me, if I have you. As a daughter, I feel myself imp defend the rights of an aged mother; a ther I am compelled to defend the right children.'

Monsieur Delangle replied to Madame whom he could not avoid addressing ou ly, as 'the honorable gentleman.' He then quickly apologise, and the whole passed away with good humor. There no doubt but that women would be gre yers.

A NATIVE of India has translated tragedy of *Othello* into Bengalee. O cognomen in the Oriental version is Bahadoor (General Moor.)

An Inveterate Joker.—Mathews's ant in his last illness intended to g patient some medicine; but a few mi after, it was discovered that the m was nothing but ink, which had been from the phial by mistake, and his exclamed, "Good heavens, Mathe have given you ink!"

"Never—never mind, my hon mind," said Mathews faintly, "I'll s a bit of blotting paper." This last joke Mathews ever made.

Government Speculation.—About 000 lbs. of bacon, owned by the G ment, were sold at St. Louis last w $8,05 per 100 lbs., which was pu last summer, as army stores, at $ Government speculations are generall the opposite direction.

Advertising.—The following is a illustration of the "penny-wise, foolish" policy, which many worthy sons adopt:

"A man in Saybrook, Canada, recen farm for sale, and was advised to adver he said he "couldn't afford it." The sold for $1,500; the purchaser boug speculation," paid $2 for advertising, a ly afterwards sold the same farm for t sand dollars! Comment is unnecessary.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1851.

DEATH OF THE REV. JARVIS B. BUXTON.—It is with deep regret that we announce the sudden death of this distinguished Minister of the Gospel, which occurred at his residence in this town on Friday morning last, after an illness of only two days. On the morning of Wednesday, a few hours before the assembling of the Convention of his Church, in which he would necessarily have acted a most prominent part, he was struck down with violent illness, so that he could not even see his brethren of the Clergy, who had come here from all parts of the State. He lingered 48 hours, and then quietly departed this life, in the hope and assurance of realizing a better.

Mr. Buxton had been the Rector of St. John's Church in this place, for upwards of 20 years, and was singularly remarkable for ability, faithfulness, and efficiency, in the discharge of those sacred duties to which he had devoted his life. His mind was strong and clear; his writings always exhibiting striking originality of thought. His oratory was of an earnest rather than a polished style. He possessed a moral courage which never shrank from the performance of what he esteemed to be a duty. He was especially kind to the poor, and all who needed his aid, in spiritual or worldly things. These qualities had ensured him eminent success in his long and laborious Ministry. And he has relinquished it possessed of the respect, and esteem, and affection of his people.

The services at his funeral were deeply impressive. Surrounded by the Bishop and nearly all the Episcopal Clergymen in the Diocese, by the numerous Lay Delegates to the Convention, and by an immense concourse of our people, of all denominations, his remains were deposited in their resting place in the beautiful yard of that Church at whose Altar he had so long and so faithfully and so successfully ministered.

The Wardens and Vestry of St. John's Church met and adopted the following resolutions:

At a Meeting of the Wardens and Vestry of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, held in the Church on Friday, May 30th, 1851, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Warden's and Vestry of Saint John's Church, Fayetteville, have heard with feelings of the deepest emotion and inexpressible regret, of the sudden death of their beloved Pastor, the Rev. JARVIS B. BUXTON.

Therefore Resolved, That this Parish has, by this dispensation of Divine Providence, sustained an irreparable loss, and the Church at large been deprived of a most able, efficient, and faithful Minister.

Resolved, That while indulging our grief for this privation, so startling and unexpected to us, we have the cheering confidence that our loss has been his incalculable gain, and that our beloved Pastor is now in the enjoyment of those rewards that await the faithful Soldiers of Christ.

Resolved, That we sympathise most sincerely with the family of the deceased in this their most distressing bereavement, and invoke in their behalf the only comforter for griefs such as theirs.

Resolved, That as a public expression of our sorrow, the Wardens be requested to have the Church shrouded in mourning for the three months next ensuing, and to have a mural tablet erected in the Church to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, consisting of the Wardens and one member of the Vestry of this Parish, to superintend the arrangements for the funeral of our late Pastor.

Resolved, That the presiding officer of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the family of the deceased, and to have the same published in the several public Journals of this place.

C. T. HAIGH, Chairman.
W. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

The Bishop and other Clergymen had a meeting and adopted the following resolutions:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his wise Providence, by a sudden death to deprive this Parish and the Diocese at large of the valuable and efficient services of our departed Brother,—

Resolved, That, acknowledging the hand of Divine wisdom, we bow with submission to this chastening dispensation.

Resolved, That while in the loss of our dear Brother we mourn our social deprivation, as well as the loss to the Diocese, and to his own Parish, we sorrow not as those who have no hope, but are consoled with the firm and abiding trust, that in being removed from his labors on earth, he has gone to his rest, and finally to those rewards which, through the merits of the Redeemer, are laid up for the just—to the enjoyment of the special blessings which are promised to those who turn many to righteousness.

Resolved, That with heartfelt sympathy we offer our condolements to the afflicted family of our much loved brother.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be respectfully conveyed to the family of the deceased, and be also furnished to the newspapers in Fayetteville and Raleigh, with a request for their insertion.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—This Ecclesiastical body met in St. John's Church, in this town, on Wednesday morning last. The Bishop of the Diocese and 28 Clergymen, with 45 Lay Delegates, representing 24 Parishes, were present. This attendance was much more full than has ever before, we believe, been known in the Diocese.

This was caused by the troubles which have occurred within the last three years in regard to an alleged Romish tendency in the teachings and practices of the Bishop and some of the Clergy,—chiefly or altogether those brought here from other States. The Bishop has made to this Convention a full and most emphatic retraction of all those offensive doctrines and practices, which he attributes mainly to violent diseases, which prostrated his mental and physical system.

While we write this, (on Monday,) a proposition is pending to appoint an Assistant Bishop.

The discussions in the Convention have been earnest, interesting, and sometimes excited. The principal speakers have been, of the Clergy, Rev. Messrs. Watson, Huske, Smedes, Geer, Johnson and McRae. Of the Laity, Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Hon. Robert Strange, J. H. Haughton, Josiah Collins, Dr. F. J. Hill, G. W. Mordecai, Hon. R. Hines, &c.

It is not our habit, in this *political news* paper, to enter minutely into the detail of Ecclesiastical affairs. And we see no reason in this instance for departing from our well settled practice.

P. S. The resolutions in regard to an Assistant Bishop have been withdrawn, and a satisfactory arrangement of all difficulties has been unanimously agreed to, under circumstances of impressive solemnity.

The Convention adjourned yesterday at 5 P. M., after a most affecting address from Bishop Ives, and the cordial greetings of the members.

The next Convention is to meet here, on the 3d Wednesday in May, 1852.

ALABAMA.—The Hon. C. C. Langdon, the Editor of the Mobile Advertiser, has been nominated in the Mobile District, as the Union Candidate for Congress.

MEETING IN GUILFORD.—A great mass meeting was held in Greensborough on the 20th ult. The meeting was called to take measures for ridding the county of Crooks and McBride, abolition emissaries from Ohio. Messrs. Wiley, Gilmer, McLean, Dick and others addressed the meeting. And the following resolution was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to notify Adam Crooks and Jesse McBride, persons who are said to be emissaries of abolition societies at the North, immediately to leave this County, and that if they fail to do so they must abide the consequences."

In obedience to this resolution a committee was appointed. The Patriot says:

"The proceedings of the public meeting held here on Tuesday speak for themselves. The assemblage was very large, embracing, it is believed, a fair representation of the people of all parts of the county. While a portion of the citizens present wished the adoption of such an expression of sentiment as they believed would secure a more perfect purpose of harmony in the thorough eradication of the evil—yet all the propositions concurred as to the necessity that the obnoxious fanatics should leave the county. Deep excitement pervaded the assemblage, and prevails throughout the community to an extent we have never seen before."

P. S. McBryde has been sent off to Ohio, under a bond and security for $1000, never to return, or to send any of his incendiary publications into the State.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—Messrs. R. Archer & Co., of Richmond Va. have put up in that city an establishment for the manufacture of axes, hatchets, adzes, &c. The Whig says that their axes and other implements are made of the best Virginia iron, and that better articles cannot be made in the United States.

The works already erected are capable of turning out nearly 500 axes a day; and if sufficient encouragement is received, it is designed by the company to extend their facilities for manufacturing so as to enable them to supply a large number of the Southern States. This is the true policy and we trust that the enterprise will meet with deserved success.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Alexandria Gazette says:

"We mentioned the other day that accounts from South Carolina led us to believe that the Disunionists there are not to have it all their own way. A gentleman from that State informed us yesterday that, in addition to the decided feeling in Charleston among the business men against the efforts to produce secession, there are citizens in other portions of the State who will now be active in their exertions to make head in opposition to the leaders of the dominant party. Success to their patriotic labors! Their friends in the South will cheer them on."

We find also in the Charleston Courier, a letter from the interior of the State, which confirms the opinion that the immediate secessionists are giving way to the sober, second thought of the people. The writer says:

A gentleman told me yesterday that he heard a member of the late Convention say, he thought the passage of the Resolutions of the Committee of 21, would induce New York and Pennsylvania to send a Commissioner or depute an overture in some way, entreating South Carolina not to secede, and they would use their States influence in Congress, to have justice done the South. I wish they would, but I do not believe it. There is a too rabid and deep rooted abolition feeling in New York, and too much apathy combined with bitter hostility and strong prejudice in Pennsylvania, to do the thing from a principle of right or justice—and even their commercial interests, will scarcely carry them so far; but we will see. There is a strong party for delay here. BUTLER, BARNWELL, CHEVES, ORR, and BURT, are men whose opinions have weight."

The idea that New York and Pennsylvania would send deputations to "entreat" that the great nation of South Carolina would be graciously pleased to remain in the Union and not to insist upon its own utter ruin and degradation, is too absurd to have been conceived any where else. But in South Carolina it generally prevails, and it is evidence that the disunionists have looked to some such course on the part of other States to afford them a pretext for retreat. That they will so retreat, at least temporarily, the latter portion of this paragraph strongly intimates. That they will retreat finally from the idea of secession and live quietly as other men do, is a consummation too good to be hoped for. Or if they do, some other humbug must necessarily be gotten up, for without excitement and agitation of some sort, the State might not be kept continually in public notice. And such a state of things would by no means be tolerated by the "gallant Palmetto."

By the way, is not the fever heat which seems to exist in other portions of the State "gotten up" for the purpose of frightening Charleston? We know that at one time Charleston took the lead in the secession, as it now does in the anti-secession movement, and the superfluous zeal which is manifested in the country may be only intended to give the City a good scare, without doing further damage. Is it so? Show your hands gentlemen; are you not really seeking a little bit of revenge upon Charleston for putting you and leaving you in a very ridiculous position?

THE EFFECT OF AGITATION.—CAPITAL LEAVING SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Greenville (S. C.) Patriot publishes the following facts, showing the injury inflicted upon South Carolina by the constant agitation of disunion doctrine. The Patriot says:

"We understand that a gentleman of this place has recently carried ten thousand dollars, in money, to invest in Georgia or Alabama, or place there at interest, in consequence of our taxation and civil commotion. This gentleman, too, is a member of the Southern Rights Association. We were likewise informed that application was made to another large capitalist in this district for a loan of a few hundred dollars, and he informed the applicant that it was not his purpose to lend out any more money in South Carolina. We have also heard it suggested that the business men in our community, having large demands owing to them, would commence a general collection in time for secession. The bills of South Carolina banks are already beginning to return from Georgia and Alabama, under the suspicion that their credit will be affected by our civil commotions. In one instance, but a few days since, a gentleman drew from the bank, in Charleston, for the upper country, five thousand dollars in specie, preferring to have his money in gold and silver, to bank bills. There can be no suspension of specie payments in that case where the money is wanted.

We were consulted the other day by a gentleman, who wished to make a purchase of some real estate, whether we thought the State would secede. If so, he did not intend to purchase. A gentleman just from Charleston, and a delegate too, to the late convention there, informs us that if it was certain the State would secede in six months real estate in the city would not sell at half price. In preparation for secession, a merchant of this place has already ordered his shipments to Savannah, instead of Charleston. Another of our citizens who has spent perhaps a hundred thousand dollars in Greenville, drawn from his estate in Georgia, is about to leave the "sinking ship," and cast his habitation where he may be quiet and live in peace. Thus it is *the anticipation* of secession is proving disastrous to the State. What will the reality be? It is a fearful question to answer. May the Almighty in his mercy avert so awful a calamity, should be the prayer of every true-hearted and patriotic Carolinian."

POST OFFICE CHANGE.—Love Culbreth has been appointed Post Master at Owenville, Sampson county, in place of Calton Hall, resigned.

THE PRESIDENT AT UTICA.—The President was received at Utica by the Mayor, a Free Soil Locofoco, who in his address to Mr. Fillmore, took occasion to say that he would find the people of the Mohawk Valley, all "Independent, State Rights, Freesoil men."

In reply, the President very quietly and properly rebuked the Mayor. He said:

"You have alluded to freesoil. So far as freesoil can be maintained consistently with the constitution of my country, I am for it, too.—Let us always remember that the constitution must be maintained and the Union preserved against all those who may venture to assail them. [Loud applause and shouts of good! good!]"

And yet, Southern Locofocos will tell you that Millard Fillmore, who supports and *executes* the laws every where, is an "abolitionist," and that Northern Locofocos, such as the Mayor of Utica, are our "natural allies." But can Southern men, who love the Union and the Constitution, and who ought to honor him who loves the former as they do, and who supports the latter as they wish it to be supported, allow themselves any longer to be deceived by demagogues who would destroy both Union and Constitution, if thereby they could obtain power? We trust not.

THE CABINET.—The New York Mirror in its account of the President's journey through New York thus speaks of the Secretary of the Navy:

"Mr. Secretary Graham has left a very favorable impression upon the New Yorkers, in general, and upon his fellow-travellers, in particular. He is a handsome looking, thorough bred, high toned Southern gentleman; liberal in politics, polished in manners, eloquently patriotic in his devotion to the Union of the States. It would have been difficult to select a more appropriate representative of the American Navy, or a better Head of that department of our Government. Gov. Graham is a young man, not over fifty; and since the attainment of his majority, he has constantly been promoted to offices of high position in the State and Nation. A man of great refinement, eschewing all the smaller, as well as the larger vices of politicians, he neither smokes nor swears; and as for drinking, he makes it a mere matter of ceremony.—The President, it is well known, only "goes through with the motions of the glass," leaving all the emotions to the older members of his Cabinet."

Of Mr. Webster, the same paper says:

"The Secretary of State we have known from boyhood, (ours, not his,) and have seen him, heard him, studied him for the last twenty years; and whether whipping for trout, chasing the deer, cooking the chowder, conversing in the Rail Car, addressing the multitude, shaking the Senate, or pouring a broadside into Austria, Daniel Webster makes but one impression; and the word GREAT is the only word that conveys an adequate idea of that impression. HE IS THE NIAGARA OF INTELLECTS—and his ELOQUENCE IS ARTICULATE THUNDER."

Of the Attorney General, the Mirror says:

"Of John J. Crittenden, we can hardly find words to express the warmth of affection he inspires. Next to Henry Clay, no man living is so loved by his friends. Genial, jovial, convivial, witty, wise and eloquent, he possesses every element for private companionship and popular applause. The only thing he lacks is personal political ambition; with *this* stimulus, he would long since have been the people's successful candidate for the highest honors in the nation. In his speeches on this occasion he has waked up the enthusiasm of the masses to a pitch of frenzy, and his old white head, like the oriflamme of Navarre, has been the signal for a cheer and a rush whenever it has appeared. "Long may it wave."

MR. WEBSTER.—The Washington Union publishes in full Mr. Webster's speeches at Buffalo. Whilst it differs with Mr. Webster's views as a *Whig*, the Union pays a high compliment to his ability and patriotism as a man and an American statesman. The Union says:

We transfer to our columns to-day the two speeches delivered by this distinguished man (Mr. Webster) to the people of Buffalo. The last has evidently been prepared with great care, and may be considered somewhat in the light of a presidential message. After a careful perusal of it, we are free to say that we have risen from our seat with more favorable impressions of the character of Mr. Webster than we have ever had before. For candor, fairness of statement, and the enthusiasm of honest and patriotic conviction, we have seen no document emanating from the leaders of any party more entitled to commendation. He seeks to do no injustice to those who have opposed and who now oppose his policy and the cherished principles of his party. There is no accusation, no reproach, no trick—nothing set down in malice or extenuated in the spirit of illiberality for the purpose of gaining power by professions which are not afterwards to be observed. He does not say that he has no friends to reward or enemies to punish. His platform is that of whiggery aiming to impress its features on the administration, and disdaining to chaffer with those doubting minds which hang around the position of the two parties of our Union as the camp-followers did the armies of the great Frederick, not to assist in fighting the battles of the country, but to pick up the spoils of victory. Although Mr. Webster, in this great speech, will not be able to overthrow the organization on which the democracy of the land has maintained itself and has conducted the ship of State for about forty-five of the sixty years of our national existence, yet he will have gained for himself a fame like that of Alexander Hamilton, which will command the respect of the whole country for the light it has shed upon its best interests, and for the noble example he exhibits of unflinching fidelity to the convictions of his mind.

RATHER MEAN.—The North Carolinian publishes *three lines* of Mr. Webster's speech at Buffalo, and argues therefrom that Mr. Webster "is encouraging them (the abolitionists,) to seek an alteration of the Constitution whereby Congress may obtain the power" to act upon slavery in the Southern States. The Carolinian represents Mr. Webster as saying:

"Gentlemen, I regret extremely that slavery exists in the Southern States, and that Congress has not power to act upon it."

So he did. But why does the Carolinian omit the closing portion of the paragraph from which it quotes? In the very next line, Mr. Webster goes on to say:

"But it may be in the dispensation of Providence some remedy may be found for it. But in the mean time I hold on to the constitution of the United States; and you need never expect from me, under any circumstances, that I shall falter from it—that I shall be otherwise than frank and decisive. I would not part with my character as a man of firmness and decision, and honor and principle, for all that the world holds."

And again, speaking of the rights of the South, he says:

"But I say that I will maintain for them, as I will maintain for you to the utmost of my power, and in the face of all danger, their rights under the constitution. And God forsake me and my children if I ever be found to falter in one or the other."

Cannot the Carolinian "understand how such sentiments can make a favorable impression on a slaveholder"? Our impression was that the most violent disunionists according to their own account demand only that the Constitution should be observed.

MR. VENABLE.—Mr. Venable spoke at Hillsborough on the 27th. The Recorder says that he advocated the right of Secession, which he regarded as the remedy for all our ills. He, however, adopts the opinion of Mr. Cheves, that separate State action is unwise and impracticable, but contends that until united action on the part of the South can be had, we should agitate the subject "incessantly, actively, zealously and fearlessly." The Recorder urges the Union men to organize in opposition to Mr. Venable, and prevent his return to Congress.

FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Canada brings accounts to the 17th ult. News generally unimportant.

Crowds continued to press into the Crystal Palace. The Queen makes a daily private visit. The receipts of one day had been as high as £3,000. Season tickets still sell at first prices. In the House of Commons, after some discussion the further consideration of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, by consent of the Premier, was postponed to the 19th. The Liverpool Journal says: "We believe we are in a condition to state that in a week or two the ministry will resign, and Lord Stanley will accept office."

France.—Gen. Cavaignac is now prominently put forward as a candidate for the Presidency.

COTTON.—On the 16th, the demand being large, and the quantity offering reduced, prices have recovered ⅛ to ¾d. The extreme point of depression is past, and business will doubtless resume its course. Sales of Cotton for the week were 46,000 bales.

NEW YORK.—The election for State Senators, in place of the 12 Locofocos who resigned, has resulted in the choice of 5 Whigs and 7 Locos. This result secures the object which their resignation was intended to defeat—the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

The N. Y. Express says, that when the 12 refugees "fled from the capital in April, they received 100 guns from a few party men for their desertion from duty. Their constituents are now repaying the honors with interest, and from the Lakes to the Hudson, the air is musical with the roar of artillery."

EDMUND BURKE ON THE AGITATORS.—The National Intelligencer says, that Edmund Burke, sixty years ago, speaking of his own countrymen rehearsing in England some of the doctrines which had, in his day, under the garb of a false philanthropy, deluged with blood and crime the fair regions of France, described that class of politicians in terms so applicable in many particulars to our Southern and Northern agitators of the present day, that many of our readers will, we dare say, thank us for quoting what he said of them. Here it is:

"I confess," said Burke, "I never liked this continued talk of resistance, and revolution, or the practice of making the extreme medicine of the Constitution its daily bread. It renders the habit of society dangerously valetudinary.

"Hypocrisy, of course, delights in the most sublime speculations: for, never intending to go beyond speculation, it costs nothing to have it magnificent. But, even in cases where rather levity than fraud was to be suspected in these ranting speculations, the issue has been much the same. These professors, finding their extreme principles not applicable to cases which call only *for a qualified, or, as I may say, civil and legal resistance*, in such cases employ no [such] resistance at all. It is with them a War or a Revolution, or it is nothing. Finding their schemes of politics not adapted to the world in which they live, they often come to think lightly of all public principle; and are ready, on their part, to abandon for a very trivial interest, what they find of very trivial value. Some, indeed, are of more steady and persevering natures; but these are eager politicians out of Parliament, who have little to tempt them to abandon their favorite projects. They have some *change* in the Church or State, or both constantly in their view. When that is the case, they are always bad citizens, and perfectly unsure connexions. For, considering their speculative designs as of infinite value, and the actual arrangement of the State as of no estimation, they are at best indifferent about it. They see no merit in the good, and no fault in the vicious management of public affairs: they rather rejoice in the latter, as more propitious to revolution. They see no merit or demerit in any man, or any action, or political principle, any further than as they may forward or retard their desire of change; they therefore take up one day the most violent and stretched prerogative, and another time the wildest democratic ideas of freedom, and pass from the one to the other without any sort of regard to cause, to person, or to party."

SENATOR SUMNER.—The Wilmington Journal says that "the Observer knows that Sumner never was a Democrat." The Observer knows no such thing. But suppose it does, is it not so much the worse for the Journal's party? We think so. For according to the Journal's statement, the whole Locofoco party, not satisfied with Rantoul, went over in a body to the abolitionists—merged the National States Rights Democratic party into an abolition faction—merely to elect an abolitionist of the worst stamp, "who never was a Democrat"! A sensible proceeding, that!

But, says the Journal, the Democrats have repudiated all these traitors in their camp, whilst the Whigs have by no means cut the acquaintance of Seward, &c. Now what Democrats have repudiated Sumner, Dix, Rantoul, &c.? Why the *Southern* Democrats, together with a few patriots at the North. In like manner have Southern Whigs, together with Northern patriots, rejected the companionship of Seward and Winthrop. The fact is, as the Journal well knows, that no party at the North is entirely sound upon this question. There are traitors in both parties, and the Journal's attempt to convince the South that Northern Democrats are our "natural allies," is a very small business.

"The Democrats know that, had the doctrines of a rigid interpretation of the constitution and of States' rights—which form the fundamental principles of the Republican creed—been faithfully carried out, the Union would never have been in danger."—*Wilmington Journal.*

Whose fault is it then, that Democratic doctrines have not been "faithfully carried out"? Surely, not the Whigs'. They have had but little to do with the Government. The Locofocos have had the power to do as they pleased. Unfortunately for the country, they pleased to do badly, and having succeeded in forcing us into all sorts of dangers, they coolly tell the people that had "Democratic doctrines been faithfully carried out, the Union would never have been in danger"!

THE NATIONAL STATE'S RIGHTS DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The Wilmington Journal informs us that this party can be found everywhere, and that it is by no means answerable for the sins of its leaders, Van Buren &c. But the Journal thinks that the Whig party *is* responsible for the treachery of Seward and Winthrop! Comment is unnecessary—it is a bad rule which don't work both ways.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE.—The arguments of counsel in this case, have been concluded. The Court advises an amicable settlement as the best for the interests of religion and of the Methodist Church. It is thought that the Judge's decision will be in favor of the claimants,—the Methodist Church South; but the N. Y. papers think that an amicable settlement between the parties will be effected which will receive the sanction of the court.

The proceedings will be published.

GEORGIA.—Ex-Gov. McDonald has been nominated by the disunionists as their candidate for Governor, in opposition to the Hon. Howell Cobb.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, a copy of "Ship and Shore," by Walter Colton, a handsome duodecimo volume. Also, a copy of Northend's "Dictation Exercises," and a small volume on "Analytical Orthography."

CONNECTICUT.—The attempt to elect a Senator in this State has so far been unsuccessful and has been postponed for two weeks. On the last ballot, Gov. Seymour the Democratic candidate, received 105 votes; Gov. Baldwin, Whig 103; all others 14.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The special election for Congressmen has resulted in the choice of two Whigs and one free soil Democrat. Benjamin Thompson and John Z. Goodrich, Whigs, and Robert Rantoul, free soil Locofoco, were the successful candidates. A few days previous to the election, a National Democrat was nominated against Mr. Rantoul, but he received only a few hundred votes.

The delegation in Congress, from this State is now complete.

CONSISTENCY.—The New York Express thus touches up the Washington Union, which is daily giving aid and comfort to the abolitionists at the North by the abuse it is constantly heaping upon the President and other good Union Whigs. The Express says:

"The Washington Union, very fond at times of holding up the Whig party to scorn, as an Abolition party, publishes a letter from a New York correspondent, warmly urging an immediate union of the Hunkers and the Barnburners, (Abolitionists) here,—in view of the approach of the next Presidential Election. This is a fair specimen of the "Central organ's consistency. It keeps crying out Seward! Seward! Seward! all the while,—but we hear nothing of late about Van Buren."

A RICH SCENE.—"Governor" Dorr, lately restored to citizenship by the Legislature of Rhode Island, was honored with a Locofoco procession on the 20th ult. It is said by a Providence paper, that the procession was composed principally of the very same men, who in 1842, without striking a blow, deserted the Governor's banner and allowed his capture at Chepachet! Pleasant time they must have had!

SEVENTH CENSUS.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES—APPORTIONMENT OF THE REPRESENTATIVES.

States.	Federal Rep. population.	No. of Rep's.	Fractions.
Alabama,	634,501	6	*72,289
Arkansas,	190,848	2	3,444
California,	200,000	2	12,596
Connecticut,	370,604	3	*89,498
Delaware,	90,612	–	*90,612
Florida,	71,650	–	*71,650
Georgia,	733,448	8	*77,534
Indiana,	988,734	10	*51,714
Illinois,	858,298	9	*50,980
Iowa,	192,122	2	4,718
Kentucky,	912,788	9	*75,470
Louisiana,	408,440	4	33,632
Maine,	583,232	6	21,020
Massachusetts,	984,271	10	*57,251
Maryland,	546,586	5	*78,076
Mississippi,	472,685	4	4,175
Michigan,	395,703	5	20,895
Missouri,	648,416	6	*86,204
New Hamspshire,	317,831	3	30,725
New York,	3,090,022	32	*91,558
New Jersey,	488,623	5	20,113
North Carolina,	753,505	8	3,889
Ohio,	1,977,031	21	9,289
Pennsylvania,	2,311,681	24	*62,533
Rhode Island,	147,555	1	*53,853
South Carolina,	514,499	5	45,989
Tennessee,	923,310	9	*89,992
Texas,	166,064	1	*72,362
Vermont,	313,466	3	32,360
Virginia,	1,231,870	13	13,744
Wisconsin,	304,226	3	23,120
	21,832,521	218	
Rep's. allowed for fractional numbers, as marked,		15	
Whole number of representatives under the next apportionment,		233	

* These States have a representative added to the number of apportionment.

The total population of the free States is 13,533,328. That of the slave States 9,699,472. That of the Territories 164,511. The comparative population and increase is as follows:

		Free States and Territories.	Slave States.
White population in	1850,	13,348,446	6,306,756
Do.	1840,	9,556,915	4,632,040
Increase,		3,891,531	1,674,116
Free colored,	1850,	184,882	233,691
Do.	1840,	170,780	215,568
Increase,		14,102	18,123
Slaves,	1850,	119	3,210,102
Do	1840,	1,129	2,486,226
Decrease,		1,010	Inc. 723,876
Total population in	1850,	13,533,328	9,751,150
Do.	1840,	9,728,824	7,234,434
Increase,		3,804,504	2,516,725

The secessionists are picked men of every part of the State.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Picked men? Keep them at home or they may get tarred and feathered, and then they will need picking.

Louisville Journal.

The Height of Impudence.—A young spark who boarded at one of our principal hotels, managed, for a long time by one artifice or another, to postpone the payment of his bill. At last the landlord became quite impatient, and stepping up to his juvenile boarder, slapped him gently on the shoulder, and asked him for some money. "I have not a red cent about me at present," was the laconic reply. "But, my dear sir," said the landlord, "I cannot afford to keep a boarding house without being paid," "Well, d—n it," exclaimed our young philosopher, "*If you* cannot afford it, *sell out to some one that can!*"

San Francisco Public Balance.

MARRIED,

At Louisburg, Franklin county, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Sam'l Wait, Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS, of Cumberland, to Miss LUCY, daughter of Philemon Hawkins, of Louisburg.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on the 17th inst., OREN D. ALSTON, Esq. aged about 70, a highly respectable citizen.

In Selma, Alabama, on the 18th ult., JOHN F. LEE, aged about 45 years. He was a native of Caswell county, N. C., but had been for several years a resident of Selma.

In Alamance county, the Rev. EZEKIEL B. CURRIE, in the 84th year of his age, and 48th of his ministry. Also, JOHN BOON, Esq. for several years a representative in our State Legislature from Orange county.

In Orange county, on the 18th ult., Mr. JOS. TATE, Sen. in the 87th year of his age. Also, on the 22d ult., Mr. JOHN DANIEL, aged about 83 years.

NEW BOOKS.—The Widow Rugby's Husband and other Tales, by the Author of Simon Suggs; Rose Douglass, an Autobiography of a Minister's Daughter; London Labor, and the London Poor, by Mayhew; Household Words, by Dickens; Anne Grey; Harper's Magazine; International ditto; Ship and Shore, in Madeira, Lisbon and the Mediterranean, by Rev. Walter Colton; Mary Bell, by Jacob Abbott; The Beech Nut, by ditto; The Poultry Book, by Bennett; The American Bee Keeper's Manual; Webster's Speller and Definer; Parker's 4th Reader; Kames's Elements of Criticism; Scott's Infantry Tactics; Memorandum Books; Note and Letter Envelopes.

Also, further supplies of David Copperfield, cheap edition Simon Suggs; Home Influence; Vale of Cedars; Mother's Recompense, &c.

Just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.

June 2, 1851.

CHURCH BOOKS.—The Church Identified, by Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D.; Manual of Church Principles, by do; Original Thoughts on Scripture, by Cecil; Beaven's Help to Catechising; McCosh on Divine Government; Prayer Books, plain and fine. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.

Secretary Graham.—This gentleman, who is with the President on the visit to Lake Erie, has been several times called out in speeches to the people. Every reader must be struck with the chaste, modest, manly and patriotic tone of these unpremeditated efforts of Mr. Graham.—He not only has done honor to the good old State of his birth, but has reflected credit upon the whole South. The occasion has offered proof that the judgment of President Fillmore was well exercised in calling the gifted Carolinian to a place in his Cabinet.—*Richmond Republican.*

Reception of Secretary Graham in New York.—We are pleased to remark the evidences of good feeling and respect with which Secretary Graham of this State was received during the recent Presidential tour to the North. We differ widely from the political opinions of Mr. Graham, and cannot approve of some of his late electioneering movements, yet, we repeat, it gives us pleasure to notice the attention and respect paid in his person to a North Carolinian and a gentleman.—*Wil. Journal.*

A NEW SCHEME OF DISORGANIZATION.

Another scheme (than Secession) has been suggested, with a view of *avoiding secession now*, and at the same time *commencing an organization for disunion.*—We find it (says the New Orleans Picayune) in the Charleston Mercury, where it is recommended as proceeding from a source of high ability and influence. We give it as an example of the various projects which are running through men's minds in South Carolina. It is an attempt to reconcile immediate with prospective secession, by half seceding now, and arranging for finishing the work as soon as possible. It is contained in the draught of an Ordinance, to be enacted by the State Convention, for the purpose of withdrawing all the connexions of the State with the Federal Government, as far as it is possible, without affording an excuse for hostilities of any kind. The following are the leading features of the Ordinance:

It enacts, as a fundamental and perpetual law of the State of South Carolina, that no electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall ever be appointed again; that the seats of the Senators and Representatives in Congress shall be vacated, and no successors shall ever be appointed; and that every citizen of the State who shall accept and hold any Federal office or appointment whatever, except such local offices as exist constitutionally within the State, shall thereby be deprived of all right of citizenship in the State, and all his property be made liable to a special ad valorem tax of 6 per cent.

The State is to be prohibited from accepting any appropriation by the Federal Government, for her own use or benefit, or that of any of her citizens, which she can refuse without violating the constitution.

Double taxes are to be imposed upon all property-holders in the State who reside more than one month in any one year in any non-slaveholding State. The Legislature may increase this tax, but never reduce it. Discriminating taxes are to be imposed, at the discretion of the Legislature, upon all the products of the non-slaveholding States.

To this is added a general injunction to encourage manufactures and internal improvements, promote agriculture, particularly drainage, and aid in the establishment of direct intercourse with foreign nations, and the building of war steamers.

The advantages of this scheme are alleged to be that South Carolina will be morally out of the Union, yet not exposed to any forcible collision with the Federal Government. She will have placed herself, as far as she can, in the position of a conquered province, submitting because she has not the power successfully to resist, and only till she is able to prepare herself for resistance, and secure allies from the sympathy and common interests of other States.

All these movements and suggestions contain the same invariable South Carolina assumption that the Union is to be dissolved as soon as possible, and that all questions open for determination are merely those of policy and time.

Longest Railroad.—The Erie is the longest in the world—467 miles. That between Moscow and St. Petersburg, in Russia, is next in length, being 420 miles. The Russian government is about beginning a road from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, a distance of more than 700 miles of which Major T. S. Brown, late of the Erie road, will be Chief Engineer. It is note-worthy that the American great enterprise is by a private company; the Russian is built by Government.—*Ex. Paper.*

In a few years from this time, (says the Petersburg Intelligencer,) there will be a road longer than that of the Autocrat—a road commencing at City Point on James River, and ending at Memphis on the Mississippi, a distance of a thousand miles, and traversing the most fertile country on which the sun shines. The links in this great line are all now in progress of construction.

General Taylor and the Abolitionists.—The Union says that the Abolition Societies of the North, by the support they brought to General Taylor, enabled the Whigs to elect him President. Now, everybody knows that the Abolition Societies at the North went with all their strength against General Taylor, and for the Democratic Abolition candidate, Mr. Van Buren.—This was the case in all the New England States, in N. York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and every State where Abolitionists could be found. Indeed, it was the nomination of General Taylor, a slaveholder, that led to the Buffalo convention and the nomination of Mr. Van Buren.

The Abolitionists have always voted against the Whig candidate for the Presidency. They defeated Mr. Clay in 1844. They did their best to defeat General Harrison in 1840, and would have defeated General Taylor in 1848 if their strength had borne any proportion to their malice.

Republic.

To this the Republic might have added, that at this moment the entire Abolition Party at the North are arrayed in the bitterest hostility against President Fillmore's Administration.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

The Smiths.—John Smith has thirteen letters, and the John A., John B., &c. Smith have forty-eight, and the noted Smith family altogether have two hundred and eighty-eight letters advertised in the Sacramento Post Office List. The Browns are next in point of number, but they fall in the rear of the Smiths.

Special Terms.—Gov. Reid has made the following appointments of Judges to hold Special Terms of the Superior Court, for the counties mentioned below:

Judge Dick, Martin.
" Ellis, Mecklenburg.
" Manly, Gates.
" Caldwell, Guilford.
" Bailey, Buncombe.
" Settle, Wake.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 3.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	11 a 11½
Ditto, apple,	35 a 37	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	10½ a 11½	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	50
Corn,	90 a 95	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	12 a 12½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 30 a 1 50
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	25 a 40
Flaxseed,	$1	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	17 a 19
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—There has been no change worthy of notice

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD!

ROME for Sale!

THE Copartnership of HALL, SACKETT & CO. will expire by its own limitation on the 21st June next; and in order to wind up its affairs as soon as possible, we will sell on very advantageous terms the

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which is very general and of greater variety than any other in the County, at reduced prices.

We also offer the STORE now occupied by us and the PLANTATION attached, with all its appurtenances, containing 250 acres, 60 of which are under a good board fence, and known as ROME, which is one of the most desirable Business Stands in the county, being located on the East side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the Town of Fayetteville.

E. C. Hall and T. M. Sackett are authorised to settle the affairs of the concern and sell the property. Those wishing to purchase Goods or Property at a bargain, will please give us a call, as GREAT BARGAINS can be had.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

N. B. Those indebted to us will see the necessity of making immediate payment; as longer indulgence cannot be given. H., S. & CO.

Rome, April 29, 1851. 69tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Winter Session in this School will close on Monday the 26th inst. Examination on the 23d, 24th and 26th. The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday, July 2d, and continue five months. Board and Tuition as heretofore. Per order of Directors.

H. ELLIOT, President.

May 8, 1851. 71-6w

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, selected by himself from the New York and Philadelphia markets, consisting of a general assortment of

Fancy Silk Goods; domestic and imported Staple Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots; Straw Goods, a great variety; Men's, Boys' and Youths' ditto.

Also, fashionable Mole-skin Hats; Summer do; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades; Hardware; Cutlery; China, Glass and Crockery-ware; Ready-made Clothing.

All of which goods I will sell very cheap to those who will pay prompt when called upon. And I would say to those who wish to buy for cash, that they shall not lose the benefit of their money. I am determined to sell my goods if I have to sacrifice them, and would advise buyers at least to call and see what's going on. My stock is large and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.

April 21, 1851. 68-8w

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Clothing! Clothing! better and cheaper than ever.

ALL Gentlemen who may be in want of good and cheap Clothing, would find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern cities with an entire new splendid and large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every variety of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons, Furnishing Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Havana, Regalia and Principe Cigars, of the most favorite brands.—Also, fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of superior quality, which will be disposed of at wholesale on very favorable terms.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my former customers, and solicit a continuance of the same; and all who may recommend their friends to trade at my Establishment, can depend upon their being dealt with fairly and honestly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent;—and I pledge myself to use all honorable means to give satisfaction and deserve the confidence of my patrons. Call at my Establishment and see for yourself.

South side Hay street, opposite to Messrs. H. Branson & Son. GEORGE BRANDT.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1851. 64-3m

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.

April 12, 1851. 67tf

English Reports in Law and Equity.

Proposals by LITTLE & BROWN, for publishing by subscription a New Series of LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS.

THE want of some system by which the decisions and judicial opinions of the several Courts of Law and Equity in England can be more promptly and cheaply furnished to the legal profession in this country, has long been seriously felt and acknowledged.

The subscribers propose to republish these reports in full, as fast as they appear in England, and can be received here. They will contain reports of cases decided in the House of Lords, the Privy Council, the several Courts of Equity, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Exchequer and Exchequer Chamber, the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, the Court of Bankruptcy, including also the Election Cases, the Crown Cases Reserved, and the Railway and Canal Cases.

These Reports will be published in monthly numbers or parts, commencing with the decisions of Michaelmas (November) Term, 1850, and will be carefully edited by a member of the Bar, with notes and references to analagous American decisions.

Each number will consist of over three hundred pages closely printed octavo, on the best paper, and in clear, fair type, and will contain a table of cases, and a full table of contents, thus forming a complete volume by itself, as well as a part of an entire series.

The price of this publication, forming six volumes octavo, will be $10 a year, payable in advance, or the six volumes, handsomely and uniformly bound in law sheep, $12.

LITTLE & BROWN,
112 Washington street, Boston.

☞ The Subscribers are authorized to receive subscriptions for the above work, the first volume of which is already issued.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 1851. 70tf

Drs. W. P. Mallett and H. A. McSwain,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the community. One or the other of them may be found at all times at their Office, when not professionally engaged.

W. P. MALLETT, M. D.
H. A. McSWAIN, M. D.

April 1851. 69tf

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1½ to $12½,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.
GROCERIES.
25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey,

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞ CHEAP for CASH. ☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63-tf

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

ROBT. MITCHELL,

Avey's Row, Gillespie street,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND:

Prime Bacon,
Whiskey, Brandy, and Rum,
Sugar, Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Corn,
Tobacco, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Castor Oil,
Painted Water Pails,
Nails, Hollow-Ware,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Prime and Mess Beef,
Salted Fish of various kinds: Winter Shad, Herrings, Mullets, &c.

These are all Cash articles, and can only be had from me for THE CASH; and they will consequently be sold at very low Cash prices.

☞ Fresh BUTTER and EGGS generally on hand, and other family articles.

R. MITCHELL.

March 8, 1851. 62-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season,—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 28. 43tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 70tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers would announce to the public, that they have associated themselves together under the style and firm of

Starr & Williams,

For the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail Dry Goods business.

In their Store may now be seen the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, including a selection of elegant CHENE SILKS, to which they solicit the particular attention of the Ladies.

Also, Gro de Rhines, Gro de Swiss, Chamelion, Fullard, Check and black watered Silks; fig'd & plain silk and linen tissues; white satin; bareges; figured lawns; grenadines and dona louisas; figured, col'd and embroidered Swiss, jaconet, mull and checked muslins; Victoria and bishop lawns; pink, blue, crimson and corn-colored tarletons; chene, check and brocade poplins; pink, crimson, white, blue and green florences; polka, chene and brocade bonnet ribbons; belts; chene scarfs and neck ribbons; black silk lace; French-worked and Saratoga collars; lace capes; wrought sleeves; wristletts and elastic cuffs; mourning sleeve cuffs and collars; chantilla; Canton-crape, and other shawls; a superior article of Alexander's white, black and col'd kid gloves; twisted silk and long-armed mitts; embroidered chemisettes; muslin, blond, Swiss, wove and thread edgings.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, brown, forest-green, blue and olive Cloths; black and colored Drab d'Etes; French doe skin and summer Cassimeres; white and checked Linens, Italian cloth and cashmeret, for summer coats; satin, silk and Marseilles vesting; gentlemen's cravats and scarfs, a new and beautiful article.

A large assortment of fashionable BONNETS, worth from 50 cts. to $8.

Misses' and boys' fashionable summer Hats and Bonnets in great variety. Panama, double and single brim Leghorn and palm-leaf HATS; fashionable mole-skin, beaver, brush, coney, angola, and other Hats; travelling and common trunks; umbrellas and parasols, with a large stock of French calf BOOTS; ladies', gentlemens', misses' and infant's Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers.

We respectfully invite those purchasing goods in this market, to give our stock an examination.

J. M. WILLIAMS, stand, Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
J. B. STARR.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1851.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS. J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

☞ We will barter for any kind of Country Produce. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba SUGAR.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's Hartford Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobelia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujube Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, Patent Plack, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Eratus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

☞ The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

October 12, 1850. 42tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Empire State Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove. For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS.

April 22, 1851. 69tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

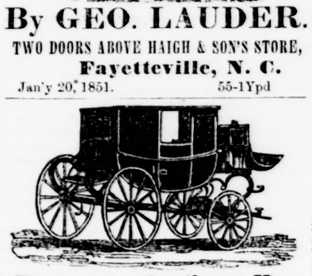
Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd



Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

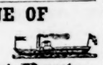
THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

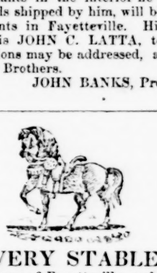
The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

May 15. 72-4t



LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLES.

J. J. PHILLIPS and ROBT WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, *FOR HIRE.*

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.

March 15, 1851. 63-tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest. ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in July 1849, his man MASSA. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a large mouth, with thick lips, and shews large fine teeth when he laughs. His head is unusually small, with a low forehead. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and has been in that neighborhood for a year past.

The Sheriff of Marlborough is authorized to pay the above reward upon delivery of the man in that Jail.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 15, 1851. 61-17wpd

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400 Laborers wanted,

(COLORED PREFERRED,)

AT $1 per day. Also, 100 CARPENTERS, at $1 50; to work on Cape Fear River, between Haywood and Fayetteville. Constant employment and payment every thirty days in Cash. Apply at Smiley's Falls, Silver Run, and Jones's Falls.

McCULLOUGH & CO.

April 26, 1851. 69tf

FAYETTEVILLE Book-Bindery.

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1850. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

GEORGE ELLIOT, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq.,
Jona. Evans, Esq.,
Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT. } Wilmington, N. C.
O. S. BALDWIN. }

Jan. 15, 1851. 55y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER, Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851. 66-6m

MALLETT & PAULMIER, Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

135 *Front Street,* near Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

P. MALLETT. J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

DRY GOODS AT COST.

WITH a view of making a change in our business, we now offer our entire stock of DRY GOODS at cost, for cash or country produce, taken in payment at its cash value. The stock is worthy the attention of those wishing to buy.

May 13.—71tf COOK & TAYLOR.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 51tf

Superior large size Mackerel.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half-barrels. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

April 14, 1851. 67tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints; Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tarltan Muslins; Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; white and col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; Silk and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd and white Linen Drillings; fine French double width plain and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per the box.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed ditto.
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAURIN

April 7, 1851. 66tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

WE have received our new Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING—Coats, Satin Pants, and Vests.

—ALSO—

25 bags RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Fancy Candies,
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar,

Nails, Hollow-Ware, Porcelain Kettles, Paints and Varnish Brushes, &c.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 1, 1851. 65tf

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851. 54-tf

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership in the practice of Law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Sampson and Robeson, and the Supreme Courts of Bladen and Columbus.

J. C. DOBBIN.
J. G. SHEPHERD.

Feb'y 15, 1851. 65-3m

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment *in his line* selected by himself in Philadelphia New York, and Boston, which,